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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY,.....JUNE 30, 1892.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

HON. W. T. CRAWFORD, the present member of Congress from the Asheville district, received the deserved compliment of a renomination, the other day. He is a young man, with the prospect of a long political future. He is said to be a hard student, mastering public questions, and is a fine speaker.

MR. CALDWELL, chairman of the North Carolina delegation wrote as follows to his paper, the Statesville *Landmark*: "Arriving at the North Carolina headquarters this morning, I found Gen. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, who was being made much of by our people. The whole delegation feels a friendly interest in him as a descendant of our State and would be delighted to vote for him for second or even first place on the ticket. He enquired of me about a number of our people."

THE North Carolina delegation at Chicago voted thus: Three and one-third for CLEVELAND, one for MORRISON, one for BOIES and sixteen and two-thirds for STEVENSON. PINNIX, GRAHAM, ELIAS and MEANS, the latter casting one-third of a vote, voted for CLEVELAND; LEGRAND for MORRISON and MOORE for BOIES. The other delegates voted solidly for STEVENSON. We have seen no explanation of the minute calculation by which Mr. MEANS, an alternate delegate-at-large, was allotted his vicarious one-third of a vote.

It was anything to beat CLEVELAND, at the Chicago convention, and in the eyes of Tammany. But CLEVELAND could not be beaten. Then it was anything to beat GRAY for the vice-presidential nomination. This time the attempt was successful—because GRAY was not CLEVELAND, and the man who beat GRAY was that splendid Democrat, ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois. Mr. STEVENSON is not unknown to the people of Fayetteville, having delivered an address at our Cumberland Fair in November, 1888, when he was a guest of Hon. W. J. GREEN.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN, speaking at Chicago for the South Carolina delegation, says they will go home and support the ticket, and that the Palmetto State will go for CLEVELAND. M. L. DONALDSON says the same thing. Senator IRBY says that, as chairman of the State democratic committee, he is determined to make the best effort of his life for CLEVELAND, and that South Carolina shall remain with the solid south. These declarations show how idle is the claim that South Carolina would desert the democracy in case of CLEVELAND'S nomination. Let no North Carolinian be behind these patriotic South Carolinian's in the determination to preserve the liberties of the country through the only chance and channel that is left to us through the election of GROVER CLEVELAND.

THERE was never printed a better account of an exciting and dramatic event than that which editor RICHARDSON of the Atlanta *Journal*, telegraphed to his paper immediately after the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. "The Cleveland enthusiasm," said he, "which has been intense all along, semed to reach its highest pitch just before the stubborn minority finally went down before the resistless might of over two-thirds of the delegates who had assembled to execute the will of the Democratic masses. The nominating speeches were uniformly poor. Governor Abbett, in naming Cleveland, never rose above common place, but he avoided ridiculous blunders which were made by a fat young man named DeWitt, in his long harangue for Hill. The campaign of the ambitious senator was a series of mistakes and its final effort was one of the weakest ever heard in a national convention.

"The oratorical displays last night were not brilliant. John W. Daniel, of whom great things were expected, made a flat failure and was called down by the crowd time and time again. Several young orators who had prepared their pieces, heard the cries of the multitude for pity and executed graceful pantomimes. What they said may have been very fine. Its quality will never be definitely determined until the official proceedings are published.

"A more determined and better organized set of men I never saw than the Cleveland phalanx, which resisted all assaults without wavering in any part an instant. They went there determined to have a ballot, and they would have sat there thirty hours instead of eleven if it had been necessary. Overlooking them, first to last, from his seat on the stage, was W. C. Whitney, a placid smile continually lighting his handsome features. This man was known before to possess remarkable business ability, but the past week has proved him one of the strongest organizers in America. He never made a slip or miscalculation, and there were times when a hand less steady, a brain less clear, in his place, might have played the mischief with Cleveland's prospects. He is to-day surrounded by congratulating admirers, and modestly disclaims all credit for the result. The policy of Cleveland's opposition was delay. They fought for it and pleaded for it by turns, but were held firmly to the rack.

"BOURKE COCHRAN'S final appeal not to nominate CLEVELAND, though probably a speech against time, was really a remarkable speech. For nearly an hour he held the close attention of the twenty thousand people, four-fifths of whom had not the slightest sympathy with what he was saying, and who, a few minutes previously, had begged Henry Watterson to give them a rest before he had spoken a dozen sentences.

"Wilson's Speech on taking the chair and Cockran's masterly appeal against the inevitable were the only speeches of the entire convention that rose above mediocrity.

"The scenes which marked the nomination of Cleveland were indescribable. Men embraced each other. The air was filled with fluttering banners and sailing hats, while the shouts that went up almost took off the umbrella roof of the great barn. Even stately Thomas F. Bayard sprang up into his chair and yelled like a boy."

The picture of enthusiastic orators executing "graceful pantomines" will not be lost on those who have attended national conventions and been convulsed by the wild gyrations of speakers not acceptable to the convention, whose lips seem only to move, no sound proceeding from them, while their arms saw the air with frantic, but futile energy.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, is seriously ill with neuralgia of the heart. ——A clerk in the office of the United States Express Co. at Washington City stole $30,000 last Tuesday and has not since been seen. ——The editorials of the Democratic papers of this State on the nomination of Grover Cleveland express satisfaction and delight at his nomination. Two Republican papers, the *Signal* and the *North State*, speak in high terms of him, and say he is a strong candidate. ——Rev. Thomas Dixon has been held by Justice Grady for the grand jury in the Koch libel case. ——Gold exports continue heavy. ——The Tammany men are very indignant with Senator Gorman. They say he as long ago as last winter formed a combination with them to defeat Cleveland's nomination; that he advised the holding of the mid-winter convention and promised to follow it up with Maryland's convention; that at Chicago he agreed to let them use his name to prevent Cleveland getting the nomination on the first ballot, but that the showing they made to him was not of sufficient strength to cause him to think that he could get the nomination, so he backed out and deserted them. They charge that he was acting from selfish motives only all the time. ——The parents of Hon. A. E. Stevenson moved from Iredell county, N. C., and one of his ancestors signed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. ——Senator Hill sends a telegram to the New York delegation at Chicago thanking them for the manner in which they worked for him. ——Ex-President Cleveland expresses through the press his deep feelings at the new proof of trust and confidence in him of the Democratic party. ——A big ratification meeting was held at Raleigh Thursdny night and a Cleveland and Carr club formed. ——The Maine Republican convention met last week and nominated Henry B. Cleavers for Governor. ——Gold in Buenos Ayres is at a premium of 208 per cent. ——Nearly all the telegraph operators in Spain have gone out on a strike. ——A disastrous drought is prevailing in Southern Russia. Cattle are dying for want of food. ——The cholera is extending in the suburbs of Paris. Eight persons died of it in one village. ——Count Herbert Bismarck was married in Vienna the other day. ——Another lynching takes place in Alabama. ——W. A. Turk has been promoted to the position of assistant general passenger agent of the Richmond and Danville railroad. ——Armistead Curtis, a well-known young man of Richmond, Va., commits suicide in the family burying ground. ——Professor Welsh in Pittsburg kills a young woman and then shoots himself. ——A prisoner awaiting trial for murder commits suicide in the Chicago jail. ——A boiler explosion on a French man-of-war causes a fearful scene. Many lives were lost, the men dying in great agony. ——The City bank of New York last Thursday sold securities given by the Danville and Terminal companies to secure a loan of $100,000 for the former company. It is thought this will force the Terminal company into a receivership. Judgments to very large amounts were confessed by the Terminal company. ——Wm. M. Shelton on Sunday shot and instantly killed a young man named Tweed on Spill Corn Creek, Madison county. The deed was committed with a pistol, Tweed's neck being broken by the bullet. An old grudge is said to have been the cause of the killing. ——Arabi Pasha, the famous and unfortunate leader of the Egyptian insurrection in 1882, since 1883 an exile in the Island of Ceylon, has come into public notice again as an advertisement of a brand of tea. He is allowed to do pretty much as he likes in Ceylon, and has recently accepted an offer of $5,000 a year salary to take nominal charge of a tea garden in the island. Arabi knows nothing of tea growing, and it is fully understood that his post is to be a sinecure, but the owner of the plantation expects to reap great profits in Egypt and England and elsewhere from the sale of genuine warranted Arabi Pasha grown tea. ——The Master Mechanics' convention at Saratoga elected the following officers: President, John Hickey, of Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minnesota; first Vice-President, Wm. Gersage, Chicago & Ohio Railroad, of Richmond, Va.; second Vice-President, Rob't C. Blackall, Delaware & Hudson, Albany; Secretary, N. Gus St. Clair, New York; Treasurer, Orlando Stewart, Fitchburg Railroad, Charlestown, Mass. ——Ravachol, the anarchist and dynamiter, has been placed on trial at Montbrisson, France, charged with committing five murders. ——The new German army bill will increase Emperor William's forces by 63,000 men and add 60,000,000 marks to the budget. ——In Chicago, Agnes Huntington's chorus girls were fined $2.50 for wearing Cleveland badges on the stage, and the girls thereupon destroyed sixty costumes. —— An anti-tobacco movement has been started at Chattanooga, aided by a liquid preparation which causes a disgust for the weed either for smoking or chewing. The reformers carry a little vial of this antidote in their pockets, and take a sip whenever the craving returns. ——The Carthage Railway is to be extended about ten miles, to Curriesville. ——The number of applications to the State Treasurer for the payment of direct taxes continues to maintain an average of some 300 a month. There are few claims for large amounts yet outstanding. ——Intelligence has reached New Orleans from Balize, Hondurus, that the schooner *Ring Dove* sank off Half Moon Cave, and nine out of thirteen persons were drowned. ——Gov. Holt has received notice from the Secretary of War that Capt. Thaddeus W. Jones, Tenth Cavalry, and Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, Second Artillery, have been detailed for duty as instructors of the State Guard at Camp at Wrightsville from July 21 to August 12, and that a detail of enlisted men from Fort Monroe would instruct in the use of heavy guns at the coast battery. —— The *Progressiae Farmer* announces that it will continue to be published by Mrs. L. L. Polk, under the same editorial and business management. ——The State Convention of the Peoples' Party met in Birmingham. It adopted the St. Louis platform and selected a full delegation to the Omaha Convention, but declined to put out a State ticket. ——The Pearce Granite Company of Rowan County, has failed. The company was not able to meet its obligations. Mr. Pearce confessed a judgment of $500 in favor of O. H. Bishop for money due him. The property was levied on late in the evening, and everything is being done to secure the creditors. Mr. Pearce thinks, with the money due the company and the value of the property, he will be able to pay all indebtedness.

Senator Vance on State Banks.

Following is the text of the minority report of the Senate Finance Committee, recently presented to the Senate by Senator Vance, on the proposition to repeal the tax on State banks:

The undersigned, a minority of the Finance Committee, to whom was referred Senate bill 2,133, introduced by Senator George, together with others of similar import, proposed by Senators Harris and Vance, not being able to concur in the views of the majority of the committee in reporting them adversely and recommending their indefinite postponement, beg leave to submit the following reasons for their nonconcurrence. The bill reads as follows:

A BILL to repeal the internal-revenue tax on the circulation of bank notes issued under State authority.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all laws of the United States imposing any tax on bank notes issued by banks or corporations or associations chartered or authorized by any State in the Union be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

No one denies now, or ever has seriously denied, the constitutional right of the States to charter banks. It was expressly reserved to them in the formation of the Constitution in the language of the tenth amendment:

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

As there is no express grant in the Constitution of this power to the Federal Government, nor any reasonable implication thereof, the conclusion is irresistible that the power remains with the States. This was so recognized by the Supreme Court in McCulloch *vs.* Maryland in 1819, and was directly decided in the case of Briscoe *vs.* The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (11 Peters, 257), which decision was affirmed again in Woodruff *vs.* Trapnall (10 Howard, 205), Darlington *vs.* The Bank of Alabama (13 *Id.*, 12), and in Curran *vs.* The State of Arkansas (15 *Id.*, 317).

The gist of the opinion in Briscoe's case, as summarized by Justice Nelson in Veazy Bank *vs.* Fenno (8 Wallace, 552) in his dissenting opinion, is, "the court, after the fullest consideration, held that the States possessed the power to grant charters to State banks; the power was incident to sovereignty, and that there was no limitation in the Federal Constitution," of said power. It may be stated historically that for three-quarters of a century of the existence of our Government the great question was, not as to the constitutionality of the State banks, but whether Congress had the power to charter national banks.

Though the Supreme Court determined this question in McCulloch *vs.* The State of Maryland, before referred to, yet the controversy continued in the public mind until the recent civil war, when, in February, 1863, the act authorizing national banks was passed. This act contained a tax of 2 per cent. annually on the circulation, and shortly thereafter it was amended by imposing a tax of 1 per cent. on the circulation of State banks in certain proportion to their capital and 2 per cent. on the excess. From time to time this tax upon the circulation of both the State and national banks was modified or re-enacted, manifestly with the view to raise revenue and to inform the authorities of the amount of paper money in circulation, and for other purposes.

Finally the act of March 3, 1865, was passed, providing—

That every national banking association, State bank, or State banking association shall pay a tax of 10 per centum on the amount of the notes of any State bank or State banking association paid out by them after the first day of July, 1866.

This was re-enacted in July, 1866, with a still broader application. As this equaled, if it did not exceed, the full amount of the profits of banking, and as its effects were to immediately close all such State banks as banks of issue, and produced not a dollar more of revenue, it must be admitted that such was the intent and object; that it was intended to destroy all banking institutions chartered by the States and leave those chartered by the national Government a clear monopoly of the financial field.

This is flagrantly obnoxious in its manifest perversion of the taxing power conferred upon Congress by the Constitution. Again and again the courts have decided that no taxes can rightfully be levied except for public purposes; that is to say for governmental purposes. Now, these banks, though called national and in a certain way controlled by the Government, are to all intents and purposes private enterprises, conducted for personal profit; and to levy a tax for their benefit, which directly inures to their benefit and to nobody else, is in manifest violation of the principle laid down by the Supreme Court in Topeka *vs.* The Loan Association. We think also that a reasonable construction of the taxing power clause in the Constitution, to-wit, "The Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States," would mean that Congress shall pay the public debt, provide for the common defense, and promote the general welfare with the money arising from such taxation, and not that Congress shall have the power to discharge these public duties by the mere framing of a statute without any revenue resulting therefrom. Surely it would be an absurdity for the Constitution to say that Congress shall have the power to discharge the debt of the United States by the mere framing of a statue or the wording of a law. The payment of money or the transfer of things of value is the only way by which a debt can be paid. Therefore the enacting of a law in the name and under the pretense of revenue which is intended to raise no revenue in fact, but which has another and entirely different object, is a gross and fraudulent perversion of the taxing power conferred by the Constitution.

The right of the States to charter banks has been well described as a power incident to their sovereignty, as a faculty necessary to their existence. In the opinion of the undersigned that power is as full and absolute in them now as it was before they entered the Union, and the only excuse or pretext for depriving them of that supreme attribute by so tyrannical an exercise of the taxing power was to be found in the exigencies arising from a state of war. That condition having passed away we should hasten to erase the unhappy precedent from our annals and restore to the States those rights which the extreme peril of the Government had forced it to invade. To let that statute stand now approved as it has been by the Supreme Court, would furnish ample authority for the destruction by taxation of any other power or faculty whatsoever belonging to the States. A proposition is seriously discussed at this moment for the Government of the United States to possess itself of all railroad and telegraph lines in the country. Should this be done the Government would have the power and would perhaps conceive it to be its duty to destroy or prevent by taxation the existence of any railroads or telegraph lines built or owned by any State or individual, giving to those of the Government a full monopoly of all the transportation of the country. The same might be done with any other power and faculty of the States or people.

We do not think it can be successfully maintained that a tax on the paying out the circulation of State bank notes is a tax upon property. As was said by Mr. Justice Nelson, in the opinion quoted, the notes issued by a bank are not the property of the bank but evidences of its debt; they are the property of the individual who receives them from the bank. As they are taxable in the hands of the holder as property, and are also taxed against the bank that pays them out, the Government has fallen upon the happy expedient of deriving revenue from both the debts and credits of its citizens.

It thus appears by our controversy, as the tax is laid on the bank issuing its notes, which are but the evidence of its own debts and therefore not property of the bank, and also in the hands of any person whatsoever, that this tax is a total prohibition of the exercise of a franchise granted by a State to its own corporation. It hence results that whilst it is conceded on all hands that the granting by a State of the franchise of issuing notes to circulate as money is a constitutional exercise of its reserved powers, yet Congress may properly destroy this reserved power by an indirect prohibition coming from an exercise of what is called the taxing power.

It will not be denied that Congress could not directly prohibit the exercise of the power by the States, yet it is contended that such prohibition may be accomplished indirectly. It needs no argument to show that such an indirect assumption of power ought not to take place especially when the emergency which first provoked it has passed away.

A construction of the Constitution as to concurrent powers of the Government and the States, which manifestly and directly leads to the destruction of the latter, can not have been in the contemplation of the framers of that instrument, is tyrannical, unjust and dangerous in the extreme; and the law so interpreted should not be permitted to remain on the statute book one hour after the supreme emergency for which it was a pretext has passed away.

The decision of the court as to its legality, which binds us to obey whilst it stands, of course in no sense forbids us to repeal the law.

Having adverted to the dangerous features and tyrannical character of the act, we desire to say a few words concerning its good or evil policy. The argument in support of the monopoly granted to national banks is that they furnish a uniform currency having the same value in every part of our great land, and the guaranty of the Government itself for their redemption.

To this we say that uniformity and universal acceptance is not an object so weighty as to overbalance all other considerations. The amount of currency furnished and responsiveness to demand must also be regarded. By their monopoly they are able to contract or expand the currency at their pleasure, for their own profit, and not for the public need; and as they are based upon the bonds of the Govment, the currency is necessarily contracted as these bonds are paid off and canceled.

So rapid has this been of late years that but for the purchase of silver and gold bullion, and the issue of certificates thereon for circulation, the most serious consequences would undoubtedly have ensued.

In fact, there are well authenticated instances where they have not only contracted the currency for purposes of profit, but also where they have contracted it for political purposes as well, even at a loss of profit, a more dangerous abuse of their monopoly. These instances have been recited and referred to on this floor and need not be further alluded to here. They will not be denied.

Like all other institutions the money of our country shows decided tendencies towards centralization. The disposition is for it to flow toward the great money centers of the land. There is perhaps no more dangerous evil than this constant and unchecked aggregation of capital. Whilst "money is easy," as they say, in our great commercial centers, perhaps for thirty years there has not been such scarcity in all of our rural regions or such low prices for all agricultural products. In great part this is due to the fact that the money in circulation in the rural districts is equally current in the great commercial centers where speculation invites it. Now if State banks could enter into competition with the national banks, it is said that their issues would not be equally current in the great centers. Supposing this to be true, though we do not admit that the balance of trade would mostly be against our great cotton and wheat producing States, then the local currency would remain at home. State banks, based upon coin and issuing two for one, would spring up all over the land and keep their people supplied at a low rate of interest with a currency satisfactory to them; whilst the cotton of the planter and the wheat of the farmer would furnish all of their exchanges upon distant cities.

On general principles we are opposed to conferring monopolies upon any class of citizens. If the Government is to furnish the currency for the people it should do so directly, without the intervention of a privileged class of financiers. As the public debt will soon be paid off some other basis of banking must be adopted. We know of none better than the ancient one of gold and silver, administered by well-regulated State banks, which in number and amount of capital shall be responsive to the demands of the communities in which they are located.

In conclusion, we beg to point out the general depression in the country, especially of its agricultural interests. With a monopoly in banking created by law, monopolies in manufactures created under shelter of law, with monopolies of transportation created by flagrant combination, and with one-half of the people's money degraded or destroyed by law at the instigation of the holders of the other half, the only wonder is that the financial condition of our unfavored and unprivileged classes is not worse than it is.

Z. B. VANCE,
ISHAM G. HARRIS,
D. W. VOORHEES.

I concur with the signers of the foregoing minority report in the opinion that the act of Congress imposing a tax upon the circulation of State bank notes should be repealed, but I am not prepared to say that it would be advisable to establish and maintain such a banking system at this time. In my opinion this is a question which each State has an undoubted constitutional right to determine for itself, and I favor the repeal of the prohibitory tax in order that this right may be exercised whenever States may see proper to do so.

J. G. CARLISLE.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE. She can refer you to many of its friends.

STATE PRESS ON POLITICS.

Great Scott! what does all this racket that has for the last three months been shaking the State from Currituck to Cherokee mean? If this has not been a "serious agitation" on this subject already; if this has been only the gentle zephyr that precedes the storm, "May the good Lord deliver us" when the "serious agitation" does come.—*Red Springs Comet.*

Pitiable ignorance! Would you call him a fool or a wise man who would espouse a cause until it was just upon the point of achieving what he wanted, and then tamely be seduced by the pestiferous breath of an obscure crank, turn away, get wild and go off seeking the end of a rainbow?

Yet this is what many in our county and more in our State are doing or preparing to do. Think carefully and pause ere it is too late.—*Hickory Press.*

We regard Mr. Harrison not only as a weaker man but as a weaker candidate than Mr. Blaine. If the latter had been nominated the odious Force bill could not have been an issue in the campaign, because he was as much opposed to it as any democrat. But with Harrison's candidacy, it becomes a very live and important issue, and should rally as one man all true southern white men to support the democratic nominee. Yes, there is much greater reason for the white men of the South voting against Harrison this year than in 1888. Not only is he opposed to tariff reform and the free coinage of silver, but he vehemently urges the passage of the odious Force bill and has taken peculiar pleasure in trying to humiliate southern white men by appointing to office as many negroes as he could all over the South.—*Chatham Record.*

The *Progressive Farmer* has at last had the manhood and courage to throw aside the mark it has so long worn, and come out in its true colors. It has been withdrawn as the organ of the Farmers' Alliance and made the organ of the Third party. We have had no confidence in its political honesty for more than a year now. We were satisfied in our minds that it was playing a double part and endeavoring to mislead the farmer, and we have given expression to our views in no uncertain way time and time again, and some few members of the Alliance said that we were opposing the Alliance in exposing the tricks of the *Progressive Farmer*. We told them then, and we tell them now, that it is untrue, that we were not opposing the Alliance, but that we were opposing some demagogues that are in it, and the present course of the *Progressive Farmer* more than verifies every charge that we have ever brought against it.

It has done all in its power for more than a year to overthrow the Democratic party, and at the same time claiming that it was as good a Democrat as anybody. Its columns teamed to overflowing with vile abuse for the Democracy, but nothing against the party of high taxes and oppression and "force bills."—*Cape Fear Banner.*

Neither Lincoln, Grant nor Sherman contended or fought for negro emancipation, or negro suffrage. The former was the work of a comparatively small but very active and influential element in the Republican party; the latter was an afterthought of Republican politicians of the bold, advanced type, who thought they saw in the negro an element of power for their party which would enable it to gain ascendency in the South and hold it in the country for many years to come.

That's where they made their mistake and showed that they knew neither the Southern white man nor the Southern black man. If the men who controlled the action of the Republican party at the close of the war had been patriots and statesmen instead of tricky, unscrupulous politicians and power-grasping sectionalists they would have said to the South when she laid down her arms: "You fought to go out of the Union; we fought to keep you in. You failed; we succeeded. You are in, with all the rights and privileges that you once had. Come and exercise them; let by gones be by gones, and let us look to the future, not to the past. Let the peace declared be peace indeed, and the Union restored, with fraternal feeling cemented, be perpetual."—*Wil. Star.*

Suppose every democratic State officer throughout the South should be elected, would not democratic rule be only a matter of time with the republican party in control of the Federal government, and the force bill a part of the United States statute law. Don't everybody know that at the succeeding election every democratic State officer would be defeated by his republican opponent—democracy overthrown and republicanism enthroned again? What would prevent it? What could prevent it? And with such a danger facing us we hear democrats talking carelessly about the Federal ticket. The safety of us all lies in the success of the democratic national nominees from President to Congressmen, because the situation has changed—a force bill darkens with ominous threats the freedom and sacrededness of the elective franchise within Southern borders, and unless this dangerous measure is defeated, local self-government will be destroyed. We would not be understood as under estimating the importance of electing our State ticket. We would have the democracy so protected that it could ever after elect its State ticket. We would defeat the purpose of republican leaders to interfere with the internal affairs of our State government.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

The outrage howlers who have been indulging in so much indignant oratory over the late lynchings in the South, which they falsely call persecution of the black man on account of his politics, might do well to study and might catch an idea or two from the late developments at Guthrie, in the Territory of Oklahoma. The trouble there, which, according to the press dispatches, came very near precipitating a race war, was caused by the same crime which caused the lynchings in the South, that is the rape of a white woman by a negro. The negroes in that Territory, on account of their number and the leadership they have, are bold and aggressive, and instead of showing a disposition to agree and unite with the whites in promoting peace and harmony and law and order, they draw the color line, and show a disposition to run things their own way. The result is that in the conflicts that result political differences are lost sight of among the whites and Republicans and Democrats are found standing together for mutual defence and protection. A very small proportion of the white settlers in Oklahoma are Southern men and consequently they cannot be suspected of being actuated by Southern prejudices, or alleged Southern antipathy to the negro. They are nearly all from the Northern and Western States and are simply white men, actuated by that instinctive feeling which will always assert itself when the color question enters and conflict threatens or comes.—*Wilmington Star.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 30, 1892.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ELIAS CARR,
of Edgecombe.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
RUFUS A. DOUGHTON,
of Alleghany.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
OCTAVIUS COKE,
of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR:
ROBERT M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
FRANK I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

FOR JUDGE OF THE TWELFTH DISTRICT:
GEORGE A. SHUFORD,
of Buncombe.

FOR SECRETARY AT LARGE:
CHARLES B. AYCOCK,
ROBERT B. GLENN.

THE TARIFF PLANK.

It is important to know precisely what the Democratic Convention at Chicago meant when, by a vote of 564 to 342, it struck out a certain portion of the tariff plank, as reported by the majority of the committee on resolutions, and substituted another declaration instead. The platform as reported in the New York *World* and most of the other dailies of the date of Thursday, June 23, contained the plank as reported by the committee; and the statement in some of the papers, the implication in others, was that the proposed substitute was accepted as an addendum, that which it was proposed to be substituted for remaining. Such was not the fact—the confusion in the telegrams, reflecting the actual confusion in the convention hall, and the "close call" on their getting to press, no doubt causing the "great dailies" to nod.

The epitome of the proceedings of the convention on this subject which we print elsewhere, will make the facts plain and also emphasize the long strides in tariff education which Mr. Cleveland's message of 1887 has caused the party to take since 1884. The gravamen of the differences in the party in 1884, was the concession of the existence of any advantage whatever in protection, that might be inferred from the words "difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad." It will be remembered how an unfortunate incident at the convention of 1884 enabled Mr. Randall to force a compromise which resulted in the interjection into that platform of the words quoted. Without doubt this caused the defeat of Mr. Cleveland in 1888. Except for those ambiguous words Mr. Cleveland would have issued his famous tariff manifesto many months earlier than he did; and every candid observer of the drift of political sentiment after the election of 1888 and up to its culmination in the Republican rout of 1890, knows that defeat would never have come in 1888 if the campaign of education had been begun earlier.

All students of the question know that the wages of the laborer, and the cost of labor, are two entirely different things—about as different as the poles are separated. The use, therefore, of the expression alluded to, was misleading, and its presence in the platform of 1884 caused no end of trouble, culminating, as said above, in Mr. Cleveland's defeat.

It is cause for unmeasured rejoicing that the party has at last a logically stated tariff plank. As the Republican nominee fits his platform, so this platform fits the Democratic nominee. And the meaning of these antithetical conjunctions is victory for the Democrats.

MR. WILSON'S GREAT SPEECH.

There was never a better speech on any subject than the speech delivered by Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, on taking the chair as permanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. We do not remember to have read so good a speech on the same subject, or on a similar occasion. The speaker rightly regarded the force bill and the tariff bill as one subject—the two being, as we have several times had occasion to say, the complements of each other. That is to say, plunder secured by the tariff is to be used to buy the passage of a force bill. The bayonets of the force bill will be used to secure more plunder through more tariff bills. "The people," says Mr. Wilson, "are to be stripped of their franchise through force bills in order that they may be stripped of their substance through tariff bills." "When you confer upon the government the power of dealing out wealth you unchain every evil that can prey upon and eventually destroy free institutions." "In every campaign, the privilege of taxing the people will be bartered for contributions to corrupt them at the polls." "After every victory a new McKinley bill to repay these contributions, with usury, out of taxes wrung from the people." "If [taxation] is the question out of which grow all the issues of government. Until we settle this question wisely, permanently, justly, we build all other reforms on a foundation of sand."

As Governor McKinley, performing a like service at the Minneapolis convention, prefigured the Republican platform, Mr. Wilson struck the keynote of that upon which his great chief is to stand.

Mr. Wilson is one of the ablest, as he is certainly the most scholarly of the public men of the day. His clear cut, sharply antithetical, phrases and sentences, so simple, yet so full of meaning, are destined to ring on many an orator's tongue in the impending campaign.

We will print his speech in full in the next issue of this paper.

SENATOR VANCE'S GREAT WORK.

We print elsewhere the text of the minority report of the Senate Finance Committee on the bill to repeal the 10 per cent. internal revenue tax on the circulation of bank notes issued under State authority. It is understood to have been written by Senator Vance. It must be a source of gratification to Senator Vance, as it will be the occasion of pride to North Carolinians, that the national Democratic convention at Chicago embodied the doctrine so ably laid down by her distinguished son, in the platform of party principles just given to the world.

As we have said in a previous issue of this paper, the campaign upon which we are entering, is evidently to be a good deal of an old fashioned one, like those before the war, in which constitutional questions, that is questions affecting the structure of the government, will play the leading part. There is the Force bill, the tariff, and now the tax on the circulation of State banks—all involving principles which reach down to the very foundation of this confederated system of government under which the Fathers intended we should live. The first two are described in the patform, we rejoice to know, as violations of the constitution. The third is *proved* to be so, in Senator Vance's remarkably able report. The report pointedly reminds the Senate of the fact that for three quarters of a century of the existence of our government, the great question was, not as to the constitutionality of the State banks, but whether Congress had the power to charter national banks.

Again: when the act of March 3, 1863, went into effect July 1, 1866, the result was that there was no revenue derived from its enforcement. As the 10 per centum equalled, if it did not exceed the profits of banking, it must have been the intention of the act, says Senator Vance, to destroy all the banking institutions chartered by the States and leave those chartered by the national government a clear monopoly of the financial field. Practically, therefore, the act which it is sought to repeal, and whose repeal the Chicago platform calls for, violates the constitution which has left the States free to charter banks.

"Again and again," says the report, "the courts have decided that no taxes can rightfully be levied except for public purposes; that is to say for governmental purposes. Now, these banks, though called national and in a certain way cantrolled by the Government, are to all intents and purposes private enterprises, conducted for personal profit; and to levy a tax for their benefit, which directly inures to their benefit and to nobody else, is in manifest violation of the principle laid down by the Supreme Court in Topeka vs The Loan Association."

This doctrine, which is here so admirably stated, applies with equal force to any tariff which levies a cent beyond the needs of the government—whose needs, of course, are limited to public purposes. The doctrine of the protectionists runs in the teeth of this, and it is cause for eminent satisfaction that the unconstitutionality of a tariff which carries with it any degree of protection whatever, for protection's sake, has at last been so distinctly affirmed by a Democratic Convention.

Senator Vance has done great things for the people of this country in his long and brilliant career, but he has never spoken more potently and at a more opportune time; for he has supplied one of the leading planks to the platform, and the clearest argument against protection, as well, which the people have had in two generations.

NORTH CAROLINA AND GENERAL STEVENSON.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that "the large vote given by the North Carolinians to Mr. Stevenson for the Presidential office boosted him a vast deal when it came to selecting a nominee for the office of Vice President. Without this help—without this attention having been called to him—it is very doubtful, indeed, if Mr. Stevenson's candidacy would have been successful."

In this successful movement, Hon. Wharton J. Green, of this county, one of the delegates at large, was undoubtedly one of the moving spirits. Leading delegates from other States freely conceded to our people the credit of General Stevenson's nomination. As far back as the last Presidential campaign, Col. Green nominated Mr. Stevenson for second place on the ticket, which it was then a foregone conclusion would be headed by Mr. Cleveland. As mentioned elsewhere, Mr. Stevenson is not unknown to our people, having delivered an address at the Cumberland Fair in 1888. It is not unlikely that he may again visit us during the pending campaign, and again as the guest of Col. Green.

THE CORRECT PLATFORM.

The text of the platform as amended by Mr. Neal's tariff plank substitute, and as finally adopted by the Chicago convention, is correctly printed in to-day's paper. It is not correctly given in many of the papers. For example, the New York *World* gave it as originally reported by the Resolution Committee; while the *Herald* gave the substitute, but gave it as a substitute for the whole 3d Section—and so on. As will be seen by carefully reading the proceedings printed elsewhere in this paper, Mr. Neal's substitute was intended to replace only the first two paragraphs of that Section as originally reported, leaving untouched the succeeding four paragraphs beginning "We denounce the McKinley tariff law," &c.

Those Southern Democrats, says the Savannah *News*, who have permitted themselves to be led into the third party by demagogues will feel very much like getting back into the Democratic party when they comprehend fully that plank of the Republican platform that deals with elections. That plank means that it is the purpose of the Republican party to pass a Force bill if it gets control of Congress and the Presidency.

DEBATE ON THE TARIFF PLANK.

After the reading of the platform at Chicago was concluded, Mr. Jones, acting for the committee on Resolutions said: In behalf of the committee on resolutions I move the adoption of the platform as read.

Mr. L. T. Neal, of Ohio—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention:—As a representative from the State of Ohio on the committee on resolutions, I gave notice of my intention to present to this convention an amendment to the section of the platform relating to the tariff. I have been unable conscientiously to agree with the majority of my fellow members upon that section of that platform, I therefore gave notice to the committee that I would move in open convention to strike out of that section of the platform pertaining to the tariff all the words preceding the denunciation of the McKinley act and substituting therefor the following:

PROTECTION IS FRAUD.

"We denounce republican protection as a fraud—[great applause]—a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few." [Deafening applause.] We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only [Vociferous and long continued applause, most of the delegates standing up in ther chairs and fanning the rafters with fans, handkerchiefs and hats,]—and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered."

Mr. Walker, of Missouri—We want to hear that which you wish to strike out read. We call for the reading of that which you propose to strike out.

Mr. Neal—Gentlemen of the convention, the proposition is to strike out the portions of the section relating to the tariff, which the secretary will now read, and insert, in lieu thereof, the amendment proposed by myself. [Cry of "Good man."] The clerk then read the following:

"We reiterate the oft repeated doctrines of the Democratic party that the necessity of Government is the only justification for taxation, and whenever a tax is unnecessary it is unjustifiable; that when Custom-House taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and workingmen, and for the mere advantage of the few whom it enriches, exact from labor a grossly unjust share of the expenses of Government; and we demand such a revision of the tariff laws as will remove their iniquitous inequalities, lighten their oppressions and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis; but in making reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government taxes collected at the Custom-House have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject to the execution to this plain dictate of justice."

[Cries of "Strike it out."]

Mr. Neal—Gentlemen of the convention, the history of our country demonstrates the fact that the American people will consider and determine but one great public question at a time. Many questions, in a government like ours, and with its varied interests, will necessarily attract some share of public attention at one and the same time. But it is none the less true that some one question will overshadow all others in importance, and command for itself the higher place in the thoughts of the people. Such a question we now have in the federal system of protective taxation. Tariff reform has been the leading political issue in the country since the democratic party commenced the battle for a revision and reduction of tariff taxes more than four years ago. It must continue to be such until it shall be as firmly established as any fundamental principle can be that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for revenue alone—[applause]—and that even then the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered. [Applause.]

THE FEW ROB THE MANY.

A protective tariff is a robbery of the great majority of the people by the minority. [Prolonged applause.] We believe it to be so; we ought to have the courage of our convictions and should so declare in this enunciation of them. [Applause. Cries of "That's right!"] The fact that its insidious purposes are accomplished under the forms of law, and that it is called taxation, renders it none the less a robbery. [Cries of "Right!"]. That its purposes are accomplished by stealth and secrecy, as is the crime of an assassin, aggravates rather than lessens the enormity of the offense. [Applause.] Republican protection is as hostile to our form of government as was the principle of taxation without representation for which our fathers battled and fought and achieved independence. [Applause.] To longer hearken to the siren cry of republican protection will be to consent to the degradation of the masses in the interest of the classes, and to change the form and character of our government itself by converting it from democracy, a government by the people, into an aristocracy of wealth. [Long-continued applause.]

The rapid concentration of the wealth of the country under the fostering care of protection foreshadows this threatened change. The ownership of more than one-half of all the property of this great country by 17,000 persons, and the still more astounding fact that 250 of our 63,000,000 of people own, absolutely own, one-twelfth of all the property of 63,000,000 of people prove with striking force the necessity for this change. [Applause.] My friends, let us go forward in this great battle which we have commenced. Let us not turn our backs upon the enemy, but let us meet this controlling question in such manner that the most uneducated and ignorant man who reads that platform may understand it. [Applause.] Let us continue this fight until the people of this country shall have reached a full and final conclusion upon this great question and shall have determined it in favor of the struggling, toiling millions of this land, who too long already have been the unwilling but misguided victims of this cruel and odious doctrine of protection. [Applause.]

APPEAL TO TILDEN'S DAYS.

Henry Watterson, of Kentucky—Mr. Chairman, before I open my lips to express an opinion on this matter, I desire to have read an extract from the tariff plank of the national democratic platform of 1876.

The clerk read as follows:

"We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly four thousand articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense, which yields a dwindling and not a yearly rising revenue, and has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas. It has cut down the values of American manufactures at home and abroad. It has depleted the returns of American agriculture and industry, followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the process of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue."

This declaration of principles comes to us with the impression of the wisdom and the benediction of the spirit of that sage and saint of democrats, Samuel J. Tilden. [Long continued applause.]

HAD BELIEVED IT SETTLED.

Twelve long years I fought upon all occasions and upon every corner to establish the doctrines of that plank as an article of cardinal democratic faith, and finally, when seeing that at last practically affirmed in three great democratic tariff acts and finally in the message of a great democratic president—[wild cheering]—finally, when I saw it affirmed and proclaimed by the democratic convention which assembled in 1888 in St. Louis, I said my labors are over, my fight is ended, the victory is won and I can go to sleep; I shall never again be needed in a democratic platform committee, and can intrust safely to younger and less experienced hands this work of my life and love; and when I listened to the extraordinary essay we have heard from this desk—[loud cheers]—I asked myself whether we were indeed in a democratic convention, or simply in a republican convention revised by James G. Blaine or Benjamin F. Butler. [Laughter and applause.] For the tariff plank we have listened to this afternoon is almost identical in principle with the minority report submitted to the democratic convention in 1884 by Benjamin F. Butler and voted down almost unanimously.

I have no dissertation to offer you, but simply a statement of facts which ought to accomplish one of two things; either you should reject this monstrosity which has been hurled among you and adopt in its place this simple, lucid and true amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio—[tremendous cheers and cries of "Right"]—or, if you do not want to do that—if you want to take some time to think about it, recommit the whole matter to the committee, with instructions to give this subject further consideration, and to report to this convention later. (Cries of "No.") At the conclusion of Mr. Watterson's speech there were loud cries of "Hill, Hill," followed by hisses.

NOT A NEW EXPRESSION.

William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin—Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention:—I shall detain you but a moment. I presume there is no gentleman here who is at all acquainted with my public record and my private record as a follower of the democratic party who does not know that every expression in the proposed resolution read by the gentleman from Ohio, I have over and over again reiterated from the stump and the platform these many years. (Applause.) But, I desire also to make this remark. It is impossible to say too much; it is impossible almost to say enough in denunciation of the iniquitous and reckless tariff legislation which has been inflicted upon this country. There are many things to be said with reference to it; there are many declarations to be made in regard to it. You can extend your platform to any degree you see fit, or that the wearied powers of your committeemen in hearing argument and debate would enable them to give to its consideration, but this resolution which you propose to strike out was a resolution reported to the convention of 1884—(applause and cries of "that is right, and it went through, too,")—over which I had the honor to preside, and it was reported by that prince of tariff reformers, Colonel William R. Morrison, and of all the eloquent voices which were lifted in behalf of it on that occasion none were so sweet to the ears of the democrats, none rang with such blissful joy on all hands as that of the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky—Mr. Watterson.

This sally of Colonel Vilas was heartily appreciated by the audience, which laughed and cheered alternately.

Mr. Watterson—You do it well! You can do it a great deal better than I can. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Vilas (continuing)—He said in reference to it, "it is an honest platform, entirely so." (Cheers and laughter.) "It is a sound platform, eminently so." (Renewed laughter,) Now, I shall not pause to read at length the argument which the distinguished gentleman made on that occasion, but half of the work about, in point of volume, in that part of the platform which it is proposed to strike out and which I have heard baptized as republican to-day, I bowed down to in 1884 as sound democratic doctrine under the leadership of our distinguished and magnificent friend. (Applause.)

HAVE A FURTHER EXPRESSION.

No fellow democrats, if you desire the additional expression of this further idea in regard to the tariff which the gentleman from Ohio has read, why nobody can take it with more satisfaction than I. [Applause, and cries from the delegates of "Take it!"]

Gentlemen, I don't propose to enter into any debate or discussion of the particular form of words in which we declare our opposition to tariff legislation. I do not think it makes much difference in what form of words we repeat our unvarying and unswerving hostility to that great robbery and iniquity. [Applause.] I do not care much for the words, because five years ago next fall a president of the United States led the democratic party into a position on that tariff question which was not only right and proper and splendid and democratic, but it has given life blood and eternal perpetuation to that party. [Great applause and cries of "Watterson."]

Now, fellow democrats of the convention, I desire only to suggest that if it please you to take in this form of words you take it in and leave that other also, upon which Mr. Cleveland was elected president. [Great applause.]

Mr. Watterson—One word only in relation to a reference by my honored and distinguished friend, the senator from Wisconsin, who presided over that convention of 1884, and that is this: In 1884 we were in the midst of the throes of the great internecine tariff controversy. The party seemed to be split wide open, and after fifty-two hours of unbroken discussion in the platform committee the best that the moderate and conservative members of the committee, myself among the number, could obtain, as common ground to stand upon, was the platform of 1884 of that convention. But since that time we have had the second Morrison bill, the Mills bill, the message of the president in 1887 and the campaign of education in 1888, and I say to myself: "My God, is it possible that in 1892 we have to go back for a tariff plank to the straddle of 1884?" [Applause, long continued and vociterous. Cries of "Question!" and shouts for Mills and Carlisle.]

WILLING TO ACCEPT.

Mr. Jones then rose and said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, on behalf of the committee on resolutions I wish to say that we accept the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio as a part of the national platform. [Applause.]

Mr. Walker of Missouri—I wish to understand this.

The Chairman—As an addition to section 3.

Mr. Walker—Then we are opposed to it.

Mr. Watterson—Mr. Chairman, the convention needs to be instructed whether it is proposed to accept the amendment of the gentlemen from Ohio as a substitute, which motion I support, or whether it is meant to tack it on as a tail or addendum. [Cries of "No!" "Strike it out!" "Substitute!"]

The Chairman—Allow the chair to explain to the convention the status—if the convention will keep quiet I think I can be heard. The status of the matter at present is this: The gentleman from Ohio offered an amendment by which he proposed to strike out certain portions of the platform as read and to insert therefor an amendment which he presented. The chairman of the committee on resolutions, speaking on behalf of that committee, offered to accept the proposed amendment as an addition to the platform. [Cries of "No!" "That won't do!"]

Mr. Cockran, of New York, endeavored to catch the eye of the speaker, but failed.

As Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, rose, he was greeted with applause.

Mr. Johnson—Gentlemen of the convention, I endorse heartily the amendment of my colleague from Ohio. [Applause.] The democratic party has been hungering for years for a democratic platform on the tariff, and, thank God, it has at last come—[loud applause]—and not a miserable addition to that stump speech. Strike out what they put in and put it in clear, ringing terms. [Cries of "That's right!" and applause.] We, on the stump and in the democratic press, denounce the protective tariff as a fraud. Say so in your platform. [Cries of "Right!"] We are speaking for the people. The only trouble has been that the leaders are frightened; the democratic party is all right.

The Chairman—The question is on the adoption of the resolutions. [Cries of "Question!" and great confusion.]

Mr. Neal—Mr. Chairman, I demand a call of the roll of States upon my amendment. [Cries of "Good!"]

The Chairman—The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio, which is a motion to strike out and insert, and upon that the call of the roll of States is asked.

The call of the roll proceeded, and when finished, the chairman, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, said:

Gentlemen, listen and the vote will be announced.

Secretary reads: Yeas, 564; nays 342. [Vociferous cheering.]

The balloting by States was as follows:

	Votes.	Yea.	Nay.
Alabama,	22	12	10
Arkansas,	16	..	16
California,	18	..	18
Colorado,	8	8	..
Connecticut,	12	..	12
Delaware,	6	6	..
Florida,	8	3	5
Georgia,	26	22	4
Idaho,	6	6	..
Illinois,	48	48	..
Indiana,	30	15	15
Iowa,	26	26	..
Kansas,	20	..	20
Kentucky,	26	26	..
Louisiana,	16	8	8
Maine,	12	..	12
Maryland,	16	7	9
Massachusetts,	30	26	4
Michigan,	28	28	..
Minnesota,	18	..	18
Mississippi,	18	11	6
Missouri,	34	34	..
Montana,	6	6	..
Nebraska,	16	16	..
Nevada,	6	6	..
New Hampshire,	8	..	8
New Jersey,	20	..	20
New York,	72	72	..
North Carolina,	22	17	5
North Dakota,	6	6	..
Ohio,	46	46	..
Oregon,	8	7	1
Pennsylvania,	64	..	64
Rhode Island,	8	..	8
South Carolina,	18	18	..
South Dakota,	8	1	7
Tennessee,	24	5	18
Texas,	30	30	..
Vermont,	8	..	8
Virginia,	22	11	11
Washington,	8	8	..
West Virginia,	12	12	..
Wisconsin,	24	..	24
Wyoming,	6	6	..
Alaska,	2	..	2
Arizona,	2	6	..
District of Columbia,	2	..	2
New Mexico,	6	5	1
Oklahoma,	2	2	..
Utah,	2	2	..
Indian Territory,	2	2	..
Total,	564	342	

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, JUNE 22, 1892.

"SECTION 1. The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of nine of his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland.

"We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied in the conduct of the Federal Government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of a free popular Government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal Capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States, that strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic.

THE FORCE BILL.

"SEC. 2. We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with Federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States, the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms, now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all, a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as 'the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate.'

"Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office-holders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities.

"Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the Force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States.

"Believing that the preservation of Republican Government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the Force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure which, in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

THE TARIFF PLANK.

SEC. 3.—We denounce the Republicans policy of protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few.

We declare it to be a fundamental principal of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

"We denounce the McKinley tariff law, enacted by the Fifty-first Congress, as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party.

"Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dulness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

"We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over $2,500,000,000, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural States of the West there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging $165 per capita of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in the other agricultural exporting States.

"We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff.

SHAM RECIPROCITY.

"SEC. 4. Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural while erecting a Custom-House barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the rich countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

"SEC. 5. We recognize in the trusts and combinations, which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

"SEC. 6. The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage, till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas.

"The last Democratic Administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

"SEC. 7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal.

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.

"We inist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

THE TAX ON STATE BANKS.

"SEC. 8. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed.

PUBLIC OFFICE A PUBLIC TRUST.

"SEC. 9. Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican Convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition.

"We denounce a policy under which Federal office-holders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

"SEC. 10.—The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations and especially with our neighbors on the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war.

"We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

RUSSIAN OPPRESSION—IRISH HOME RULE.

"SEC. 11.—This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our Government we condemn the oppression practised by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national Government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar and to secure to the oppressed equal rights.

"We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.

PAUPER AND CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

"SEC. 12.—We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

PENSIONS.

"SEC. 13.—This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly.

"We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

THE GREAT WATERWAYS.

"SEC. 14.—The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater.

"When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the Government—that such aid should be extended by a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

"SEC. 15.—For purposes of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the States, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

"SEC. 16.—Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the General Government has invited the cooperation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation extended and the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

FREE COMMON SCHOOLS.

"SEC. 17.—Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education being an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever.

"We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

NEW STATES.

"SEC. 18.—We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having necessary population and resources to admit them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the Districts of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which their duties are to be performed.

"The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

PROTECTION FOR RAILROAD MEN.

"SEC. 19.—We favor legislation by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and those of other hazardous transportation companies and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"SEC. 20.—We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

"SEC. 21.—We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

"SEC. 22.—Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance, unimpaired, of institutions under which the Republic has grown great and powerful."

CLOSE OF THE GREAT CONVENTION

In our last issue we gave the only tabulated statement of the vote which nominated Cleveland printed by any paper issued on Thursday morning, that we have seen, in or out of the State. After our going to press and later in the day, it was learned that the nomination was made unanimous. Here is how it was done:

When the call of States on the first ballot in the national democratic convention was finished, at 3:30 Thursday morning, Mr. Usher, of Maryland, moved that Cleveland's nomination be made unanimous. Great confusion prevailed in the hall, people clamoring for the result of the ballot.

Mr. Throckmorton, of Texas, obtained recognition and changed the vote of that State to 30 for Cleveland.

The chair announced this, and also that West Virginia had changed and cast 11 votes for Grover Cleveland.

Then Mr. Upsher announced that Maryland changed her vote of 16 for Cleveland. Mr. Morrison, of Kentucky, announced a change in the vote of that state, making it Cleveland 22, Boies 2, Carlisle 2.

Mr. Neal, of Ohio: "I move that the rules be suspended and Grover Cleveland be made the nominee of this convention by acclamation." [Great applause.]

Montana cast four votes for Cleveland.

Daniels, of Virginia, was recognized by the chair and said in part: "On behalf of the delegation from Virginia, which came here divided but which shall go forth as one, and on behalf of every loyal and true-hearted democrat who loves the great party that bears the banner of her people, I move you, sir, that one voice shall ascend from this convention and that every tongue shall utter the word that Grover Cleveland is our leader in this great campaign." (Tremendous applause.)

The motion to make unanimous the vote on the nomination of Mr. Cleveland was carried with about half a dozen noes, which were greeted with

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 30, 1892.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editors of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

☞ All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

APPOINTMENTS
of Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske.

S. Joseph's Church (Fayetteville)—1st and 2nd Sundays, 11 A. M., of each month.
Rockfish—3rd Sunday, 11 A. M.
S. Thomas Chapel—4th Sunday, 11 A. M.

☞ **All accounts due the Observer for subscriptions and advertising have been placed in the hands of Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., for collection, who is authorized to settle the same.**

Dance.

There will be a dance in Brandt's Hall to-night. Music by F. I. L. I. band.

Struck by Lightning.

Mr. H. I. McDuffie's house was struck by lightning last week and badly damaged.

Returning Excursionists.

Quite a large crowd who went to Washington on the excursion, returned yesterday morning, having spent three or four pleasant days there.

Cotton Bloom.

The first cotton bloom of the season was plucked Friday 24th inst., from cotton grown by Mr. Thos. Maultsby. Mr. T. J. Haywood, of Idaho, reports blossoms two days later.

Election of Officers.

At the regular meeting of Cumberland Lodge No. 5 Knights of Phythias on Tuesday night, held in their Castle Hall, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

E. H. Jennings, C. C.; Q. K. Nimocks, V. C.; R. G. Haigh, P.; J. A. Moore, M. A.

I. O. O. F.

On Monday last the following officers were elected in Cross Creek Lodge No. 4, for the ensuing term:

W. J. McNaughton, N. G.; H. L. Cook, V. G.; J. E. Garrett, Recording Secretary; W. D. Gaster, Financial Secretary; H. E. Sheetz, Treasurer.

This Lodge is in a fine condition, taking in new members at nearly every meeting.

I. O. O. F.

Col. John F. Bruton, P. G. M., John D. Bellamy, Grand Master, W. C. Douglass, Grand Warden, and B. H. Woodell, Grand Secretary, are expected to be here Friday night, July 1st, at the institution of the new Lodge of Odd Fellows. We understand that there will be about 60 members in the new lodge, and it bids fair to become one of the best lodges in the jurisdiction.

Cheap Rates for the 4th of July.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railway Company has issued notices to coupon agents that the following will be the rates for passenger fares during the 4th of July celebration, viz:

To	From Wilmington	Fayetteville
Abbeville, S. C.	$11.90	
Charleston,	9.35	$7.35
Chester,	8.30	
Columbia,	8.45	6.50
Darlington,	5.10	3.25
Sumter,	6.70	4.80

Tickets on sale July 2d, 3d and 4th. Final limit July 5th.

New Bell.

The vestry of St. John's Episcopal Church have just put in place a handsome new bell, made at the McShane Bell Foundry, Baltimore, to replace the one which was lately cracked and rendered useles. The latter, by the way, was given to the parish after the great fire of 1831, which destroyed the original church along with the greater part of Fayetteville, by St. Paul's Church, Troy, New York. It bears the following inscription:

Tribute of love from St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y.
In Flammis Perii—In Amore Surrexi.
J. Hanks Fecit. 1831.

The Graded School.

At the meeting of the trustees of the Graded School held on Friday last Messrs. W. Watson, J. M. Lamb, J. D. Brown, R. McMillan, N. A. Sinclair, N. W. Ray, E. J. Lilly and D. N. McLean were elected trustees to serve three years. It was resolved to hold a meeting on Thursday, June 30th, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which the officers of the board and five teachers for the free school grades shall be elected and that the question of continuing the higher grades of the school shall then be determined, and that the public generally be invited to attend and take part in that determination.

Death of Mr. W. J. Myrover.

The people of Fayetteville, where his family has long been so prominent, were grieved to learn of the death of Mr. William J. Myrover, which occurred last Friday evening.

Mr. Myrover was formerly of the large and wealthy firm of J. H. & W. J. Myrover, but, about 1850, he went abroad, spending a number of years in Paris and other of the Continental capitals, studying art.

He returned to this city a few years before the war, leading thereafter a quiet, almost retired life. He was a man of the strictest integrity, of unimpeachable character, and a gentleman.

The deceased gentleman was the uncle of our former townsman, lately one of the editors of this paper and now on the staff of our Charlotte namesake, Mr. J. H. Myrover.

Mr. Sheppard Bryan is visiting Major and Mrs. Broadfoot, on the Hill.

People and their Movements.

Mr. T. M. Rose is in town.

Miss Maggie O'Hanlon left for the seashore for a ten days' trip Saturday 25th.

Rev. I. T. Newton, of Seventy-first has returned from Wake Forest College.

Maj. Jesse R. McLean, of Red Springs, paid his respects to the "Observer" Tuesday.

Mr. G. W. Lake left yesterday for Baltimore to spend two or three weeks in the monumental city.

Mr. Morgan Turrentine, of Wilmington, has taken charge of the Postal Telegraph Company's office in this city.

J. A. McPherson, Jr., of Seventy-first township, son of Capt. J. A. McPherson, has returned from Davison College.

Mr. R. W. Bidgood returned from New York whither he has been for medical treatment, much improved in health, to the delight of his host of friends in Fayetteville and elsewhere.

Misses Kate Faison, of Godwin, Lilly Southerland and Nannie Southerland, of Washington, D. C., are spending a few days in Fayetteville, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Southerland on Thornton avenue.

The following North Carolinians registered at Hotel Lafayette the past week: Messrs. W. T. Sessoms, J. W. McRae, J. A. Crews, J. W. White, W. Q. Henderson, S. F. Houston, J. C. Buchan, E. G. Gilmer, T. M. Turrentine, Owen T. Love, R. C. Merritt, Wm. Black, Brooke French, J. C. Murchison, Frank Wooten, W. S. McNair and wife, Misses Etta McLean, Lizzie Wooten.

Rev. William Wetmore, who spent his boyhood, youth and young manhood in Fayetteville, being the youngest son of Mr. Ichabod Wetmore, who was for many years the honored head of the Branch Bank of the State at this place, has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Broadfoot, the mother of Col. C. W. Broadfoot, at their residence on Haymount. Mr. Wetmore left yesterday for his home in Lincolnton, where for many years he has been rector of the Episcopal church there.

A Naval Battalion for Fayetteville.

A meeting of our citizens was held in the City Hall on Tuesday night for the purpose of taking under consideration the organization of a naval battalion. The meeting was called to order by Chief of Fire Department, J. D. McNeill, who called Capt. J. B. Smith to the chair. Upon motion, the enrollment of members was called for, when sixty-six came forward and signed an agreement to become members. On motion, the chair appointed a committee consisting of W. D. McNeill, J. B. Smith, C. J. Ahearn, J. W. Johnson, H. R. Novitzky and Jno. Underwood to name officers. The committee reported as follows: For First Lieutenant with rank as Captain, J. D. McNeill; Second Lieutenant, J. B. Smith; Ensign, C. J. Ahearn, which report was unanimously adopted. This new organization will be a credit to our enterprising city.

There is no doubt, say the officials of the State Guard, but that if enough interest is manifested in the enterprise a Monitor can be secured for our use and permanently stationed, at Wilmington, or Newberne, or other suitable place. The Massachusetts Naval Reserve have already gotten one.

Summer instruction will be given by quartering the men upon United States vessels for a week at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, or other suitable place on our own coast. After this summer, transportation will be furnished by the state. The best of the new steel cruisers will be sent for these drills so it is said by the Secretary of the Navy. The instruction will embrace ordinary routine aboard ship, gunnery drills, target practice with the ships battery of high powered guns, torpedo drills, etc. In order to get equipped this Summer divisions must be regularly enlisted and the papers in the hands of the Adjutant General by the 1st of July.

It is understood that the equipments, gatling guns, carbines, &c., &c., supplied will cost about $19,000 for one Division such as it is proposed to organize in this city.

Cleveland and Stevenson Ratification Meeting.

Upon receipt of the news of the nomination of Mr. Cleveland by the Democratic national Convention at Chicago on Thursday last the wildest excitement prevailed in this city. Expressions of satisfaction and delight were heard on all sides. The countenances of the people met on the streets beamed with delight, and wore an expression as if a great load had been lifted from them. At once it was determined to give expression to the prevailtrating sentiment by an appropriate demonstion. This was held at night in front of the Hotel LaFayette, where a vast number of people had assembled almost impromptu, Mr. H. L. Cook Chairman, of the County Executive Committee, called the assemblage to order, and, in well chosen words voiced the sentiments of the community. Mr. Cook upon concluding his remarks, introduced Mr. J. G. Shaw, who made a speech of enthusiastic praise of the nominees, and of encouragement to the Democratic party. Mr. Shaw was followed by H. McD. Robinson, Pro. Henry Covington, Mr. Clark Troy, Mr. W. E. Murchison, of Sandford, Mr. E. R. McKethan, Mr. John Underwood, and Mr. J. E. Flowers, whose speeches were loudly applauded by the the great audience. During the intervals of the speechmaking, as well as while the crowd was gathering, the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Band, under the admirable leadership of Messrs Novitzky and Remsburg, discoursed delightful music, while cannon boomed and skyrockets sought the Heavens. Altogether, it was an occasion to stir the patriotic heart and will be long remembered.

Thurlow Weed, says the Albany *Evening Journal*, founder of one of the strongest Republican papers in New York outside the metropolis, says that party used $1,000,000 to carry New York in 1888.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Young Men's Democratic Club.

Quite a large gathering of the young Democrats of Cross Creek met at the Town Hall Friday night to organize a Democratic Club.

At 9 o'clock, H. L. Cook, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Cumberland county called the meeting to order.

Mr. Geo. A. O'Hanlon nominated C. E. Pearce for temporary secretary. Carried.

Mr. S. H. McRae moved to proceed with the organization by electing permanent officers.

A substitute to appoint a committee on permanent organization to report at next meeting was offered. The substitute was lost, and the original motion was carried.

Mr. Walter H. Leak moved that a committee be appointed to recommend officers, but he subsequently withdrew his motion.

After withdrawing his motion, Mr. Leak took the platform, and in a very appropriate speech nominated Mr. J. G. Shaw for President.

Mr. Shaw nominated Mr. Jno. Underwood.

Mr. S. H. McRae nominated Prof. H. H. Covington.

Capt. E. L. Pemberton moved that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected. Carried.

Upon ballot, Mr. Shaw receiving the highest number of votes, he was declared elected. Capt. Pemberton moved the vote be made unanimous. Carried.

The chair appointed Messrs. M. McI. Matthews and Geo. A. O'Hanlon a committee to escort him to the chair. As the President-elect walked down to the rostrum he was greeted with lusty cheers from 150 Democratic throats. Before taking his seat Mr. Shaw addressed the Club in a very short and scholarly speech. After thanking the Club for the honor bestowed upon him, he declared the meeting ready for business.

Next in order was election of Vice-President.

Mr. McRae moved that Vice-Presidents be elected from each ward and Haymount Hill. Carried. He nominated:

1st ward, J. E. Flowers, Hill.
2nd " W. C. McDuffie, G. A. O'Hanlon.
3rd " A. J. Pemberton, C. E. Pearce.
4th " Dr. J. A. Hodges.
5th " O. B. Wightman.
6th " I. W. Clark.
7th " Ed. Hawley.

Mr. Underwood amended the motion by adding Mr. S. H. McRae's name to the list of Vice-Presidents. Upon ballot the motion as amended was carried, and the chair declared the gentlemen elected Vice-Presidents of the Club.

The next order of business was the election of Secretary and Treasurer, resulting in the election of Mr. Jno. Roddick, Recording Secretary; Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., Corresponding Secretary; Mr. T. J. Whitted, Treasurer.

Mr. Roddick nominated the following gentlemen to constitute an Executive Committee: H. L. Cook, Q. K. Nimocks, Chas. Campbell, E. L. Pemberton, N. A. Sinclair, J. A. Vann, J. A. Jones. Upon ballot they were elected.

The following were elected as Finance Committee, viz: G. A. Burns, H. McD. Robinson, A. J. Cook, W. F. Leak, W. D. Jones.

Upon motion of Capt. E. L. Pemberton a committee of five were appointed to name the Club. The chair appointed Capt. Pemberton, W. F. Leak, Geo. A. O'Hanlon, E. R. McKethan and M. McI. Matthews. While this committee were in session, the chair ordered an enrollment of members, resulting in 152 names being placed on roll.

The committee on name reported as follows: That the name of the Club shall be the Young Men's Democratic Cleveland Club. Mr. Underwood amended the report by inserting "and Carr," making it read: The Young Men's Democratic Cleveland and Carr Club of Fayetteville, N. C. The report, as amended, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Underwood moved that the Club appoint a committee to send a telegram to Hon. Grover Cleveland. The following were appointed: H. L. Cook, C. B. Wightman, G. A. O'Hanlon, W. F. Campbell, M. McI. Matthews, Jno. Underwood. Upon motion of Mr. O'Hanlon the President's name was added to the committee.

Mr. M. McI. Matthews moved that a telegram be sent also to Hon. A. E. Stevenson, the nominee for Vice-President by the Democratic party.

Upon motion, the following gentlemen were appointed to constitute a committee on Rules and Resolutions:

Rules and Resolutions.—W. F. Campbell, L. Huske, S. H. McRae, A. J. Pemberton, J. A. Hodges, R. F. Amos, E. E. Graham.

The following were then appointed to constitute a Committee on Invitation:

Committee on Invitation.—W. F. Campbell, Geo. A. Burns, J. A. Barnes, G. A. O'Hanlon, Chas. Campbell, M. McI. Matthews, H. L. Cook, Troy Vann.

Mr. Burns moved that all the members present come forward and pay 25 cents, which was speedily complied with.

At this point in the proceedings the enthusiasm was so great that all the prominent orators were called on. Mr. Underwood came forward and addressed the Club in a very graceful speech, and declared he was on the Cleveland side and fight until the last.

Maj. Campbell came forward and addressed the Club.

Prof. Covington again acquitted himself admirably.

Upon motion of Mr. O. B. Wightman, a committee was appointed to get uniforms. The following were appointed: O. B. Wightman M. McI. Matthews, Jno. Underwood, G. A. O'Hanlon, Capt. E. L. Pemberton.

The Committee on telegrams then reported as follows:

Hon. Grover Cleveland, Buzzard's Bay, Mass.:

The Cleveland and Carr Club of Fayetteville, N. C., sends congratulations to the next President.

(Signed), COMMITTEE.

Hon. A. E. Stevenson, Bloomington, Ill.:

The Cleveland and Carr Club of Fayetteville, N. C., sends congratulations to the next Vice-President.

(Signed), COMMITTEE.

The committee decided that as the Hon. Elias Carr lived some distance in the country, they would communicate with him by letter. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

There being no further business before the meeting, Capt. E. L. Pemberton moved that the Club adjourn to meet Wednesday night, July 6th, 1892. Carried with cheers from 150 democrats bound together for the one great purpose of pulling the Democratic party through in November.

C. E. PEARCE, Temp. Sec'y.

June 24, 1892.

DIED.

MYROVER—In Fayetteville, N. C., on the night of June 24th, 1892, WILLIAM J. MYROVER, in the 78th year of his age.

Wilmington *Star* please copy.

SHAW—At Houston, Texas on the 23rd inst., Mr W. D. SHAW, a former resident of this town, aged about 33 years.

CURRIE—In Seventy-first township, on Sunday, June 12th, 1892, MARY ALLEN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Currie, aged 20 months.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75c. to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints? if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer; every bottle has a printed guarantee on it; use accordingly, and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Official Ballot Showing the Number of Votes Given by Each Delegation for the Various Candidates.

Delegates.	STATES.	Cleveland.	Hill.	Boies.	Morrison.	Campbell.	Gorman.	Carlisle.	Stevenson.	Patterson.	Russell.	Whitney.	
22	Alabama,	14	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Arkansas,	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	California,	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Colorado,	00	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Connecticut,	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Delaware,	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Florida,	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
26	Georgia,	17	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Idaho,	00	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	Illinois,	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Indiana,	30	●	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Iowa,	00	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Kansas,	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Kentucky,	18	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
16	Louisiana,	3	1	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Maine,	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Maryland,	6	0	0	0	0	9½	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Massachusetts,	24	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
28	Michigan,	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Minnesota,	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mississippi,	8	3	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Missouri,	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Montana,	00	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Nebraska,	15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Nevada,	00	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	New Hampshire,	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	New Jersey,	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	New York,	00	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	North Carolina,	3½	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	16½	0	0	0
6	North Dakota,	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Ohio,	14	6	16	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
8	Oregon,	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	Pennsylvania,	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Rhode Island,	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	South Carolina,	2	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	South Dakota,	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tennessee,	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Texas,	23	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Vermont,	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Virginia,	12	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Washington,	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	West Virginia,	7	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
24	Wisconsin,	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Wyoming,	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Alaska,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Arizona,	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	District Columbia,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Indian Territory,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	New Mexico,	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Oklahoma,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Utah,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
910	Totals,	617½	114	103	3	2	36½	14	16½	1	1	1	

Total vote cast, 909½.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Brief Sketch of the Man Who Is Again to Lead the Democracy.

"Grover Cleveland's luck," or "his star," have been terms which men have used in speaking of a career which shows many sharp contrasts and which illustrates the possibilities that open up before any American citizen, however humble. In the comparatively short interval of fifteen years from an obscure lawyer he rose successively to be sheriff, mayor, Governor, and President of the United States. There is yet standing in the little town of Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., a small two-and-a-half story frame dwelling, in which Grover Cleveland was born on March 18, 1837. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman with a large family and a small income. Grover was the fifth of nine brothers and sisters. The family is of Yankee stock, and Grover Cleveland's ancestry dates back to the early settlers in Connecticut. When Grover was three years old his father, with his family, moved by way of the river and canal to Fayetteville, N. J., and here the boy was sent to the district school till he was 14 years of age. Then the family moved again to the Folland Patent, near Utica, where, after he had preached three sermons, the father sickened and died, and the children were scattered. Grover, 15 years of age, went to New York to assist his brother William, who was teaching in a blind asylum. After two years he tired of this, and with a romantic notion that fame and fortune awaited him by virtue of the similarity of names in the city of Cleveland he started with a few dollars in his pocket for the Northwest.

On his way he stopped to see an uncle, who was a stock-breeder, residing near Buffalo, and accepted employment with him while looking around for a chance to study law.

He began work in the law-office of Rodgers, Bowen & Rodgers at $3 per week and the privilege of studying during his spare hours. These were bitter years of self-denial for the young law-student. For the greater part of his first winter he had to go without an overcoat, his shoes were dilapidated, and he had to endure the polite jibes of his fellow-students and clerks. Within four years he was admitted to the bar and became the managing clerk for his preceptors. In 1863 he was appointed assistant district attorney for three years, and then was nominated by the Democrats and defeated for the district attorneyship.

In 1870 he was elected sheriff of Erie county, which office he filled three years and then resumed the practice of law.

In 1882 the management of municipal affairs in Buffalo was such that there was a loud cry for reform, and Grover Cleveland was selected as the reform candidate for mayor. He was elected. He became known as the "veto mayor," using that prerogative without fear or favor to call a halt upon unwise, illegal, or extravagant expenditures of the public money, and enforcing strict compliance with the requirements of the State constitution and the city charter. His management of affairs was such that the eyes of the politicians of the State were directed toward him. He loomed rapidly into prominence, and in the following year was nominated by the Democrats for Governor of New York. He was elected over Secretary Folger by a plurality of 182,854.

The Democratic National Convention met at Chicago July 8, 1884. On the morning of the 11th, on the second ballot, he received 683 votes out of 820, and, on motion of Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, subsequently nominated for Vice-President, the vote was made unanimous.

In the presidency Mr. Cleveland continued to exercise the veto power as conscientiously as before, and of 987 bills that passed both Houses in the session ending August 5, 1886, 115 were vetoed.

During his term of office he was married to Miss Frances Folsom, daughter of a former law partner. They have one child, Ruth Cleveland, not yet a year old. Since his retirement from the White House Mr. Cleveland has resided in New York practicing his profession.

The Nominee for Vice-President.

A Washington dispatch thus alludes to Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson, the democratic nominee on the ticket with Mr. Cleveland:

The nomination by the Chicago Democratic Convention of Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson as the candidate of the party for Vice-President was received in Washington with every manifestation of popular approval. It is not too much to say that Mr. Stevenson has as many warm personal friends here as any official who ever held public office in the district. He was while in Washington equally popular with both political parties and possessed the confidence and friendship of President Cleveland and of every member of the Cabinet, and had the regard and esteem of Democrats and Republicans in Congress alike. At the Post Office Department, where he was First-Assistant Postmaster-General under the Cleveland Administration many of the employes expressed their gratification that this great honor had been conferred upon their former chief.

CONSIDERED EXCEPTIONALLY STRONG.

Mr. Stevenson's administration of postoffice affairs was able and thorough, and he gained for himself an enviable record for efficiency and executive ability. The Democrats of this city consider him an exceptionally strong candidate.

Mr. Stevenson was born in 1835 in Christian county, Ky., near the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. His parents removed from North Carolina to Kentucky, one of his ancestors being a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. At 20 years of age Mr. Stevenson graduated from Centre College, Ky., and married Miss Lettie Green, daughter of the president of that institution. Among his class-mates were Senator Blackburn, Senator Davidson, of Florida, ex-Governor McCreary, and many other distinguished men.

HIS RAPID RISE

Soon after graduating Mr. Stevenson removed to Illinois, where he studied law with the late Hon. David Davis, and was admitted to the bar at Bloomington. He rose rapidly in his profession, and was elected prosecuting attorney of McLean county. He was a presidential elector in 1864, and was twice elected to the House of Representatives as a Democrat from a district largely Republican.

He was appointed First-Assistant Postmaster-General by Mr. Cleveland July 6, 1885, and one of the last official acts of Mr. Cleveland was to nominate Mr. Stevenson for justice of the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia, but the Republican Senate failed to act upon his nomination. Since his retirement from the Post-Office Department he has been engaged in the practice of law at Bloomington, Ill.

Old Doctor Drummond,

After years of patient study and experiment has given to the world a preparation which is an absolute and permanent cure for every kind of Rheumatism. Ask your druggist for it. The price is $5, but it is a large bottle and will relieve the worst case from the first dose. If you are offered something else, write direct and we will send you a bottle by Express prepaid. Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 3d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

"THE ATLANTIC."

Sedberry's Branch Pharmacy,

HAY STREET.

For the accommodation of our friends in that section we have established the above store. It will be in charge of competent

"REGISTERED PHARMACISTS."

The same rules will be observed as in our lower store:

Accuracy, Politeness and Promptness.

We have a well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c., A NICE LINE OF FINE CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., AND REFRESHING SODA WATER, MILK SHAKES, COCO COLO, MALTO, MOXIE, ACID PHOSPHATE, &c. &c. &c.

Respectfully,

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON.

June 2, 1892—tf

For Rent.

The House on Rowan street, recently occupied by N. A. Sinclair, Esq. Possession given 1st July. Apply to G. H. HALL or D. H. RAY.

June 16, 1892—tf

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	90
Hog Round,	9	HIDES—	
Sides,	8	Flint—good,	6
Hams,	10	Flint—damaged,	5
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	7
Sides,	6½	Green,	3
Shoulders,	6½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	9	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15	LARD—	
Shoulders,	6½@8	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	@7	Western,	9
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	22	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	30@40	(12d basis),	2.50
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	5@6
Rio,	20@00	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.40	Sweet—new,	60
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—o	1.90
EGGS	11	SALT,	95
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.75	Coffee,	5
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.00	Granulated,	6
CORN MEAL—	65	SHEETINGS,	5½
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn—new,	60	TALLOW,	5
Oats	50@55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	125	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	95	Corn Whisky,	.175@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by the Fayetteville Cotton Exchange

Good Middling	7
Middling	6¼
Strict Low Middling	6¼
Low Middling	6¼

Turpentine, $1.80 to $2.50 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 24 cents
Rosin was steady, prices ranging at 65c. to 70c.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 28.

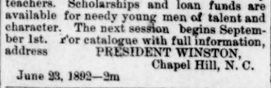
COTTON.—Cotton steady, with sales on a basis of 6¼ cents for Middling.

SPIRITS TURPENTIE.—The market steady at 26½ cents per gallon.

TAR—Firm $1.40.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 85c. per bbl. for Strained and 90 cents for Good Strained.

TURPENTINE (Crude) Distillers quote the market firm at $1.65 for Virgin, $1.65 for Yellow Dip and 1.00 for Hard.



CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect June 26th, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 1.		MAIN LINE.		NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 2.
11 10 p. m.	Arrive	Wilmington	Leave	5 00 a. m.
7 55 "	Leave	Fayetteville	Arrive	8 02 "
7 30 "	Arrive	Fayetteville	Leave	8 27 "
6 10 "	Leave	Sanford	Leave	9 48 "
4 18 "	Leave	Climax	Leave	11 44 "
3 50 "	Leave	Greensboro	Arrive	12 15 p. m.
3 45 "	Arrive	Greensboro	Leave	12 25 "
2 58 "	Leave	Stokesdale	Leave	1 22 "
2 30 "	Le've N & W Jt.-	Walnut C.	Ar've	1 55 "
1 52 "	Ar've N & W Jt.-	Walnut C.	Le've	2 33 "
1 22 "	Leave	Rural Hall	Arrive	3 02 "
12 00 noon.	Leave	Mt. Airy	Arrive	4 25 "

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 3.		BENNETTSVILLE DIV.		NORTH BOUND DAILY. No. 4.
10 20 p. m.	Arrive	Bennettsville	Leave	5 40 a. m
9 25 "	"	Maxton	"	6 30 "
8 57 "	"	Red Springs	"	7 02 "
8 13 "	"	Hope Mills	"	7 43 "
7 56 "	Leave	Fayetteville	Arrive	8 02 "

SOUTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun.		No. 15. Factory and Madison Branches		NORTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 16.
7 20 p. m.	Arrive	Ramseur	Leave	7 15 a. m.
5 40 "	Leave	Climax	Leave	9 10 "
4 45 "	Leave	Greensboro	Arrive	10 00 "
4 25 "	Arrive	Greensboro	Leave	10 ,5 "
3 10 "	Leave	Stokesdale	"	12 15 p. m.
2 00 "	Leave	Madison	Arrive	1 05 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk

Mount Airy White Sulphur Spring

A DELIGHTFUL

HEALTH AND SUMMER RESORT.

We take pleasure in informing our friends and the public generally that the Hotel at this Famous Resort has just been well furnished with a nice selection of new furniture and an entirely new outfit throughout, and will be opened June 15th.

The water at this Spring is claimed by competent judges to be superior to any of the kind in the State, and equal to the Greenbriar White Sulphur of Virginia; and for beauty of scenery and pleasantness of location, is hardly surpassed by any other resort.

It is situated at the base of the Blue Ridge mountain, and that beautiful mountain stream, the Ararat river flows through the grounds near the Spring, affording such delightful sports as boating, bathing, etc.

A few hours ride carries you to the wonderful cave, the "Devil's Den," the far-famed "Pinnacles of Dan," and other elevated points on the summit of the Blue Ridge, from which you behold scenes of indescribable loveliness and grandeur. Near by, and convenient of access, is the Pilot Mountain, capped with that lofty and wonderful freak of nature, "The Pinnacle."

Board first-class in every particular. Rates, $30.00 per month or $10.00 per week; children under 12 years of age and servants, half price. These rates also apply to families and parties. Laundry and Livery Stable convenient to the Spring.

Guests will be conveyed directly from the trains to the Spring over a new and beautiful road. Parties in South Carolina can reach Mount Airy via the C., S. & N. Railroad, which connects with the C. F. & Y. V. Road at Beanettsville, S. C. Close connection made at Greensboro, N. C., with the R. & D., and at Walnut Cove with the N. & W. Road.

The trains arrive at Mount Airy at 4:45 in the afternoon, affording sufficient time to reach the Spring before night. Ample mail, express and telegraph facilities. Address

JORDAN & BROWN,
June 9, 1892—tf Mount Airy, N. C.

W. A. CRAWFORD,

—THE—

Artistic Tailor,

IS THE ONE YOU ARE LOOKING FOR IF YOU WANT A

STYLISH FIT

—AND—

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

Suits from $18.00 to $25.00.
Pantaloons from $6 to $12.

All I ask is for you to come and be convinced of the fact before buying elsewhere.

MY SPRING STOCK OF GOODS

is now ready for inspection, and in addition to that I will get in every month new goods; and that will enable me to keep always abreast with the latest novelties in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS.

As to workmanship and style of my garments I promise that mine cannot be surpassed. I design all of my patterns from actual measurement from the system of the new age.

March 17, 1892. tf

Winburn, the Photographer!

In this portion of the State Winburn is the LEADING PHOTOGRAPHER.

A High Grade of Work at a Reasonable Price. Gallery on Person Street, about fifty yards east of Market Square.

Oct. 15, 1891.—tf

For Any Information

concerning the ELECTROPOISE TREATMENT, advertised elsewhere in the OBSERVER, call on or address

MISS MARY McN. BUIE
P. O. Box 207, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 24, 1892—tf

M. JUDGE, Agt.,

Artistic Merchant Tailor,

Overbaugh House, Green Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

I have now on hand a very fine selection of FOREIGN SPRING AND SUMMER WOOLENS from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the spring and summer season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 upwards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

For Sale.

That desirable place on Haymount formerly owned and occupied by Col. A. H. Worth, known as the summer residence of the late D. A. Ray—a comfortable six-room dwelling, with all necessary outhouses and attractive grounds. Belonging to the property are 15 acres of valuable land—a good part thereof fronting on the street leading to Glenville Pond, and easily divided into eligible building lots with pleasant location. On the premises are good water, a never-failing spring and fish-pond. For terms call on or address

WELDON W HUSKE,
Jan'y 7, 1892—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Every Month

many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try

Bradfield's
Female Regulator

a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all Druggists.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Walter Strickland, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate to present them duly authenticated on or before the 2nd day of June, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement with me near Godwin, N. C.

C. C. McLELLAN, Adm'r.
HENRY L. COOK, Att'y.
June 2, 1892 6t

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Nominee for Attorney General.

Raleigh Chronicle.

Frank Irwin Osborne, the democratic nominee for attorney-general, was born at Charlotte May 29, 1853. He is a son of the late judge James W. Osborne and Mary A. Osborne, who was a daughter of John Irwin, a prominent merchant, broker and planter of Mecklenburg county. Mr. Osborne was educated at Davidson College, where he graduated in 1872, taking a high stand. He then took a special course at the University of Virginia, so that he was well prepared to begin the study of the law, which was his chosen profession, and for which, in the estimation of his friends, he was peculiarly qualified. In 1873 he began the study of law at Richmond Hill, Yadkin county, under chief justice Pearson. He remained there two years, applying himself closely to his studies, and laying well the foundation for the useful life which was before him. It was a conceded fact, among Mr. Osborne's fellows at judge Pearson's, that he was the equal, if not the superior, in legal attainment of any man at the school; and judge Pearson himself entertained for him the highest personal regard and often took occasion to speak of his superior ability and especially of his aptitude for the law. In 1875 Mr. Osborne was licensed by the Supreme Court and located at once in Charlotte, the place of his birth, and entered immediately upon a large and lucrative practice of the law, which has grown until it extends, at the present time, through all the counties in his immediate section. Shortly after beginning the practice, he associated himself with Mr. W. C. Maxwell, of Charlotte. He stands in the very front rank of his profession, where he has practiced among the lawyers at the Charlotte bar. He is acknowledged to be the equal of the ablest and most learned of them all. He was elected solicitor of the 6th judicial district (now the 11th) in 1882, receiving the nomination from the convention, although he was not a candidate for that place. So acceptably did he fill the position, and so able and faithful was he in representing the interests of the State, that in 1886 and again in 1890 he was renominated and elected without the slightest opposition. As solicitor, he was a "power in the land." Of him it may be truly said he "let no guilty man escape."

Not only does he possess ability of the finest type and powers far above the average, but he has, in addition to a wise head, a warm heart and is full of generous impulses. He was happily married in 1878 to Miss Mary Dewey, the accomplished daughter of the late Thomas D. Dewey, of Charlotte, and in his private life, among his friends and associates, the gentle and refining and cultivated influences of home are plainly visible.

The Democratic party in nominating Mr. Osborne for the office of attorney-general placed her banner in the hands of a gentleman, a scholar, an orator and a faithful party man.

A distinguished divine said the other day: In Society, your gladness and possibilities of enjoyment, and your ease and comfort, are built upon the mere material ministrations of others. You sit down and grumble because of the smoky chimney, you murmur because the newspaper is late, or because the viands are not cooked to your taste. What an enormous complexity of service is involved in all this! In the political world there is a banquet which is full of intellectual energy; oratorical powers are manifested; but beneath the splendid forces which are at work there is the man who is compiling statistics. After your ears have been tickled with the eloquence, you pass by in the street the shabbily dressed official whose toil and energy have made possible the eloquence which has delighted you. All through life there are in every department the jackals who provide for the lions of society. The father who toils to build up a little home, and make possible the joyous festival which his wife and daughters delight in, is the man who is the servant; the anxious housewife is another illustration of the same truth. It is not the man who lounges idly through the streets that knows what life is. It is not the richly-apparelled man who passes through the workshop and draws back from the oily machinery who knows all the glory and power of inventiveness. One return to those who serve is the perception of the pains of life. Who are they that know of the skeletons that are hidden away? Are they not the servants who have the insight to see that which genteel poverty seeks to hide from the world? It is they who classify statistics and arrange details in the public service who know the weakness of the land. The path of duty is the path of revelation. Happy is that man who, not deterred by the dreaminess of an indolent nature, has put his hand to duty.

In the June number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Gladstone discusses the question "Did Dante study at Oxford?" and says: The direct witnesses in favor of Dante's stay and study at Oxford are Bishop Serravalle, who lived a century after Dante, and who expressly says that Dante studied not only in Paris, but in Oxford, and Boccaccio, who was nearly contemporary with Dante, speaks of Dante as visiting England. Mr. Gladstone says: "Given the entrance into England, the destination afterwards cannot be a mystery. We come, at this point, upon the firm ground of history. We have information concerning the Universities of the thirteenth, and still more of the fourteenth, century; and especially concerning Paris and Oxford, the two chief among them. There was in those centuries one beaten path, and one only, between England and France. It set out from Paris; it ended in Oxford. We shall surely not be told that if he went to Oxford we do not know why he went thither. He did not go to saunter by the Isis, or to scale the height of Shotover; he went to haunts already made illustrious (to cite no other names) by Roger Bacon, by Grossetete, and by Bradwardine. He went to refresh his thirst at a fast-swelling fountain-head of knowledge, and to imp the wings by which he was to mount, and mount so high that few have soared above him, into the empyrean of celestial wisdom."

A Reward of $500

Will be paid for any Case of Rheumatism which cannot be cured by Dr. Drummonds' Lightning Remedy. This offer is made in good faith by the proprietors, and there is no reasonable excuse for any one to suffer longer. An ordinary case will be cured by one bottle, and it is poor economy to suffer when relief can be secured so certainly. The price of a bottle is $5, and that is the cost of a cure. Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oh! What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning—the signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption! Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50c., to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. J Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. McD. ROBINSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC,
NO. 6, THORNTON BLOCK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Gives special attention to collecting and conveyancing. Deeds, Contracts, Wills, Mortgages, etc., prepared in best style on Remington Type-writer. Proofs taken and privy examinations made for any county in North Carolina and other States, and affidavits prepared for use within or without the State. Oct. 29, 1891.

JOHN G. SHAW,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Practices in the various Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.

Feb'y 14, 1889. 1y

N. A. SINCLAIR,
Attorney-at-Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Attends all the Courts in Robeson County.

Office No. 4, Thornton Block.

June 20, 1889. tf

DR. J. H. DANIEL,

OF DUNN, HARNETT COUNTY, N. C.,

offers his professional services to those suffering with Cancer and Scrofulous Affections.

All letters of inquiry as to my mode of treatment will be cheerfully answered.

Would respectfully ask the attention of the public to the subjoined card from Dr. McKay:

SUMMERVILLE, N. C., Dec. 11th, 1890.

Dr. J. H. Daniel, Dear, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—The sore on my face, which was pronounced Epethelial Cancer, is perfectly well, and I do not hesitate to recommend your mode of treatment to any persons suffering with Cancer.

Respectfully,
A. M McKAY, M. D.

March 12, 1891—tf

DR. J. H. MARSH

has removed his office and residence to rooms in the Thornton block.

Office in room No 5.
Night bell No. 8.
Calls answered promptly night and day.
Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

CHAS. GLOVER,
AUCTIONEER
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

S. H. MacRAE,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor,

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

Feb'y 11, 1892—tf

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.

Fayetteville, N. C., October 8.

SEWING MACHINES

AT PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

If you need a machine call on us before buying is all we ask. Our prices range from thirty to sixty dollars. Sold either for cash or on the installment plan—five dollars a month. We carry in stock

THE NEW HOME,
WHEELER & WILSON
AND FAVORITE MACHINES.

Each machine guaranteed for five years.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

April 7, 1892—tf

One Dollar Weekly

Buys a good Gold Watch by our Club System. Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Lady's or Gent's size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting-Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our Agent at Heath Springs, S. C., writes: "Your watches take at sight. The gentleman who got the last watch said that he examined and priced a jeweler's watches in Lancaster, that were no better than yours, but the price was $45."

One good reliable Agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO., New York.
March 3, 1892. 1y

Important to Ladies.

SIR:—I made use of your PHILOTOKEN with my last child, in order to procure a safe and easy travail. I used it about two months before my expected time, until I was taken sick, and I had a very quick and easy confinement. Nothing occurred to protract my convalescence, and I got about in less time than was usual for me. I think it a medicine that should be used by every expectant mother, for should they but try it as I have they would never again be without it at such times.

I am yours respectfully,
MRS. ELIZABETH DIX.

Any merchant or druggist can procure RISLEY'S PHILOTOKEN for $1 a bottle.

CHARLES F. RISLEY, Wholesale Druggist,
62 Cortlandt St., New York.
March 3, 1892. 1y

POE & CO.,

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

THE —MERCHANT MILLS— —BY— J. D. McNEILL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

are prepared to furnish you at cash prices with

CORN,
MEAL,
FLOUR,
SHIP STUFF,
FEED,
GRAIN, BRAN, &c.

Consult your interest and get their figures before buying.

May 8, 1890. tf

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBURG.

Fayetteville Marble
—AND—
Granite Works,
FAYETTEVILLE N. C.,
—AND—
RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

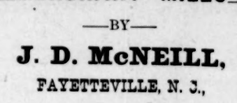
Marble and Granite Monuments,
Tombstones,
Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing.

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODWIN & REMSBURG,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1891—tf

CLYDE'S
New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.



FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.
PAWNEE.....Saturday, June 11
CROATAN.....Saturday, June 18

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
CROATAN.....Saturday, June 11
PAWNEE.....Saturday, June 18

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
CROATAN.....Tuesday, June 14
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, June 21

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

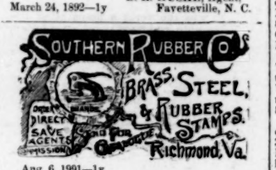
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
March 28 1889 tf 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

READ AND ACT ACCORDINGLY.

THE ÆTNA FIRE.—The old Ætna's statement for 1891 shows an increase in reinsurance reserve of $170,000, and a gain in net assets of $101,642. That's a good showing in the face of an exceptionally bad year. The Ætna's assets are now $10,659 139, and net surplus $3,702,019. Anybody who wants better indemnity than that offered by the Ætna won't be able to get it.—*The Vindicator, Jan'y* 15, 1892.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent,
March 24, 1892—1y Fayetteville, N. C.



Aug 6, 1991—1y

Walter Watson's Grocery Store,

PERSON ST., FAYETTEVILLE.

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES, FLOUR and POTATOES SPECIALTIES. TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, Etc.

Highest Market Prices Paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

W. W. COLE, Manager.

March 10, 1892.

NEWTON H. SMITH,
Real Estate Agent,

P. O. Box 58, Fayetteville, N. C.,

Has especial advantages for buying and selling town and country property. Write him for particulars if you wish to buy or sell REAL ESTATE.

He is also a

COAL DEALER,

and carries a FULL STOCK AT ALL TIMES of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, and is *never undersold.*

July 30, 1891—tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned has resumed the practice of law in Fayetteville, N. C. His office is on Hay street, over McDuffie's Drug Store. P. O. box 34.

He will attend the Courts, State and Federal, where his services may be required.

JAMES C. MacRAE.
Jan'y 1, 1891. tf

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by C. A. Purcell and wife, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book "I," No. 4, Page 26, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: About 500 acres of land in Quewhiffle township on Buffalo Creek, known at the Catharine Ferguson Land. (See said mortgage.)

Place of sale: Market House in Fayetteville, N. C. Time of sale: Tuesday, July 5th, 1892, at 11 o'clock. Terms of sale: Cash.

ALEX. McARTHUR, Adm'r
June 2, 1892—6t of J. J. Gilchrist.

YOUR NAME IF sent on postal card, with proper address will be inserted free in our numerous lists, and you will receive through them many valuable samples from companies de-iring agents. Address postal to the AMERICAN LIST CO., Fischer Building, Chico, Ill. apl 14—2m

H. H. H.

We are offering some of the best bargains ever offered before in

STOVES.

We have about 25 COOKING STOVES, which we wish to dispose of to make room for a car-load order. We will sell them at extremely low prices.

H. H. H.

We are prepared to furnish first-class SASH, DOORS and BLINDS at very low prices.

H. H. H.

LIME, LATHS, NAILS,

and other building materials at prices to suit the times—"Rock Bottom."

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
June 23, 1892—tf

As this is the Season,

and the most pleasant country for picnics, and

Our Stock of Candy,
Cakes, Olives, &c., &c.,

is fresh and desirable, with polite attention and

First-Class Goods

at reasonable prices, we can unhesitatingly refer you to the undesigned for

Standard Goods.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.,
HAY STREET.
June 23, 1892. tf

Sunnyside (Floral) Nursery,

JAMES M. LAMB, Proprietor,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 16, 1892.

For thirty days we will sell the balance of stock of budding plants consisting of Coleas, Alternantheras, Centaurias, Verbenas, &c., at 5 cents each. We have about 500 Egg plants in 2½ inch pots at 35 cts. per dozen. Designs and Cut Flowers always on hand.

June 16, 1892—tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE
Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated May 31, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	6 36 P. M.
Arrive Tarboro	*2 18 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	12 58 " M.	*5 59 P. M.
Arrive Wilson	2 18 P. M.	" 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*2 50 "	.....
Arrive Selma	3 23 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	5 23 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	3 15 "	7 55 "
Leave Warsaw	4 11 "	.....
Leave Magnolia	4 27 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	9 95 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 11, Daily.	No. 78, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	1 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M
Leave Magnolia	1 54 A. M.	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw	.....	11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro	2 55 A. M.	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	.....	*9 30 A. M.
Leave Selma	.....	11 25 "
Arrive Wilson	.....	12 20 P. M.
Leave Wilson	3 3 A. M.	12 58 P. M
Arrive Rocky Mount	4 02 A. M.	1 30 "
Arrive Tarboro	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro	.....	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:10 A M, Greenville 8:25 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.25 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrive A. & R. Junction 8:40 A. M., returning leave A. & R. Junction 7:10 P. M., arrive Washington 8:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M. Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M. 4:20 P M, Plymouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:0 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:30 A M, 9.58 A M. Arrive Tarboro 10:40 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 5:15 P M, arrives Nashville 5:55 P M, Spring Hope 6:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:15 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:10 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

E. L. CLARK,
GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS

(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.

March 17, 1892. 1y

CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Farming Land for Sale.

The domestic affairs of my family rendering obligatory our removal to Texas, I desire to sell the farm upon which I reside, located 12 miles above Fayetteville on the east side of Cape Fear River, running back to the near vicinity of the Wilson Short-Cut R. R., and distant about 3 miles from Wade Station. The property contains 256 acres, with about a four horse crop under cultivation. This is a convenient farm, in excellent condition, with good dwelling and out-buildings. For terms, &c., call on or address

NEILL McDOUGALD,
Wade, Cumberland Co., N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1892—6mpd.

R. L. TRULOVE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—DEALER IN—

all kinds of Liquors, Beer, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco. "Harry Bassett" Pure Old Rye Whiskey, Pure N. C. Corn Whiskey, Apple and Peach Brandy a specialty.

☞ Orders by Mail or Express promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

April 21, 1892—3m

DR. BOYKIN'S
WORM-KILLER

"The Best Selling Vermifuge in the Market."

THE MOST RELIABLE WORM DESTROYER IN USE.

Recipe furnished to any regular physician when requested.

Read the following from one of the most prominent and best known physicians and farmers in South Carolina. He writes "that a negro girl ten years old near him took three doses of the Worm Killer and passed 366 worms."

Dated Ridgeway, S. C., May 26, 1884.
R. H. EDMUNDS, M. D.

Mr. H. M. McDonald, of LaGrange, N. C., says: "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer brought over 100 worms from one child in this neighborhood; and it gives universal satisfaction." He sells more of it than all other worm medicines.

LAGRANGE, N. C., July, 1887.

MR. J. P. JOYNER:—I gave my child one dose of Boykin's Worm Killer, purchased of you. It brought 366 worms. I consider it the best worm medicine made.

Respectfully, J. W. THOMAS.

Any M. D. can prescribe it and many do.

BOYKIN, CARMER & CO.
June 23, 1892—8w

THE OCEANIC!
CAROLINA ∴ BEACH!!

GREATLY IMPOVED.

NEW FURNITURE, &c.

TABLE AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.

FINEST BEACH ON THE COAST.

FOR INFORMATION AND RATES APPLY TO

PHIL WRIGHT,
MANAGER.

April 21, 1892—tf

GO TO
J. A. BURNS & CO.'S

Cheap - Cash - Store,

Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

—FOR—

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Caps, Trunks, Valises, Gent's Furnishing Goods, etc. Wholesale and Retail.

Ready-made Clothing to suit all classes of the trade; stylish and close fitting. Prices to suit your pocket-book.

Meals served at all hours and in any style at our Restaurant on Gillespie street, with first class bar in connection.

May 26—3m

ICE! ICE! ICE!

—THE—

FAYETTEVILLE ICE FACTORY

is now ready to deliver

PURE - ICE,

made from the water of the Fountain Head Spring.

No better Ice made in the world. Will deliver in quantities to suit customers.

FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.
May 19, 1892. tf.

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer D. Murchison,
Capt. W. A. Robeson,

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Leaves Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.

Steamer A. P. HURT,
Capt. Irvin Robeson,

Leaves Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays.
Leaves Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.

For Freight Rates and other information, apply to

W. S. COOK,
Fayetteville, N. C.

T. D. LOVE,
Wilmington, N. C. Oct —1y

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator with the will annexed upon the estate of Matthew Strickland, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 2nd day of May, 1893. All persons owing said estate will make payment to me without further notice.

Z. B. NEWTON,
May 5, 1892—6t Administrator C. T. A.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Address Orders solicited from abroad WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

apl 7-tf

PITOU'S FACE CREAM. The leading Parisian Cosmetique. Absolutely harmless and a perfect face beautifier. A first class medicant. On sale with all leading druggists. apl 14—3m

CARTER'S PEPSIN is the safest remedy for weak digestion. Can be taken by the smallest child. For sale by leading druggists. apl 14—3m

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. Until now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of our profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF," which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., January 15, 1892.

'FIRMNESS, COURAGE AND HONESTY

WERE PROMINENT TRAITS IN THE CHARACTER OF

General Jackson.

"STRENGTH, DURABILITY

—AND—

HONEST CONSTRUCTION"

ARE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE

OLD HICKORY WAGONS.

ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS. ALSO TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS. THE BEST WAGONS ON WHEELS. WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A. E. RANKIN & Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WANTED!

1,000 Cash Customers for Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c., for the year 1892.

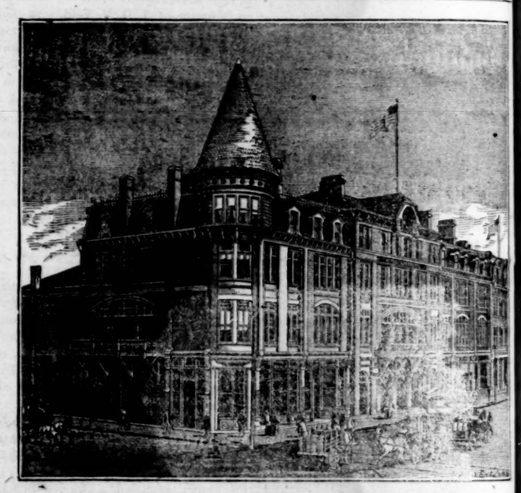
SANFORD SASH and BLIND COMPANY,
SANFORD, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIAL, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PINE LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, PAINTS, &c.

We have just put in a New Engine and Boiler and an Improved Dry Kiln, and are prepared to fill orders on short notice. We are nearer the finest Pine Timber and Leading Lumber Manufacturers than any other firm of the kind in the State. We ship direct from our doors by the Seaboard Air Line and Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railways, our shops being near the crossing just between the two roads. We are well equipped with the latest improved machinery. We employ skilled labor and guarantee satisfaction. Correspondence solicited. All orders by mail secure prompt attention.

SANFORD SASH AND BLIND COMPANY,
SANFORD, N. C.

J. W. SCOTT, Sr., President. J. B. MAKEPEACE, Sec. and Treas.
January 21, 1892—tf



NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

T. A. BARKER, - MANAGER

[The Manager of the Fashionable Campello Island Hotels.

AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND HEALTHFUL

An especially Delightful Climate During the Spring Months

With the Most Remarkable Health and Longevity Record of any Place in this Country

Business Established 1832.

A. A. McKETHAN'S SON,

SUCCESSOR TO A. A. McKETHAN & SONS, MANUFACTURER and DEALER IN

Carriages, Buggies and Harness.

Full and Complete Stock Always on Hand.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

SEE MY STOCK AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

January 15, 1891—tf

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774

PERFECTION IN FLOUR.

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE

INCLUDING THE HARD VARIETY OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Patapsco Superlative Patent.

The Premier Flour of America,

Is Unsurpassed for Bread, Biscuit or Pastry.

The Superior Body and Rich Quality of the Bread will show its Economy to the Consumer

☞ Ask your grocer for

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT, ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT
MEDORA, HIGH GRADE WINTER PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
BALDWIN FAMILY, MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 23, 1891.